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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D. C. 20505

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

1 February 1982

MEMORANDUM

TAIWAN: REACTION TO US ARMS SALE ANNOUNCEMENT

Summary

Taiwan will continue to press the United States for improvements in the bilateral relationship despite its acceptance of the decision to provide additional F5E aircraft in the face of strong protests from Beijing. Taipei especially wants assurances that arms sales will continue over the longer term. Its initiatives are unlikely to include pressure for the FX, although Taiwan officials will probably push to have the F5E upgraded as much as technically possible. The leadership's relative satisfaction with the F5E arrangement stems in part from a desire to avoid criticism on its handling of the US connection. Some members of the bureaucracy, nonetheless, are unhappy with the US decision, and they will probably press the leadership to adopt a tougher stance with the US.

Public and Private Reactions

Taiwan's official public reaction to the US decision on the FX was upbeat, reflecting perhaps the leadership's fear that no aircraft would be sold. The Foreign Ministry statement, which "welcomed" the aircraft sale, took pains to characterize it as the "US Government's reaffirmation of its concern for the continued well being" of Taiwan. While the statement also noted that the US action underscored Washington's "unchanged and long-standing policy of providing defensive weapons to the island," the Foreign Ministry pointedly disagreed with the view that Taiwan had no military need for more advanced aircraft and argued

This memorandum was prepared by Foreign Policy and National Security Affairs Branch, China External Affairs Division, Office of East Asian Analysis, Directorate of Intelligence. Comments and queries may be addressed to Chief, China External Division, Office of East Asian Analysis

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unchange	na's intention to use force to invade Taiwan was d." In short, Taiwan's public position left the door additional requests for advanced weaponry.
continue last sum has resi treat th independ ban on s statemen case har reserved	atment of the arms sales question by the media, which s to toe the line laid down by President Chiang Ching-kuo mer, has been straightforward and accurate. The press sted the temptation to speculate about the future or to e sale in ways certain to irritate Beijing. Some ent journals continue to be implicitly critical of the peculation, however, and at least one newspaper reprinted ts by US academics noting that Taiwan had not pressed its d enough with Washington. Direct criticism has been for the US statement that Taiwan has no need for an fighter aircraft.
they, to the arms the F5E option o	icials on Taiwan are satisfied with the results, although o, indicate that Taipei will continue to press the US on sales question. The general feeling seems to be that sale is the best that can be expected; Taiwan retains the f pushing for provision of improved avionics to make the ble of all-weather operations.
Some Cro	sscurrents in the Leadership
dissatis	re are still elements within the bureaucracy who are fied with the US decision, and particularly with the way leadership has managed relations with Washington.
'	This theme was repeated by several scholars and politicians who argued that the US "retreat" on the FX sale will encourage Beijing to press Washington even harder on the question of arms sales to Taiwan. One elected official, a member of the Legislative Yuan, publicly called the US decision "cowardly" and was also critical of the Foreign Ministry's handling of relations with the US.
	Taiwan once again explore

2 SECRET the possibility of a link with the Soviet Union. This idea has been raised previously as a way to pressure Washington, although it is strongly opposed by Chiang Ching-kuo and has always been rejected. Like other options—such as the development of nuclear weapons—that may be discussed in private because of the FX decision, the Soviet issue may well surface publicly if one or another group believes that leaking more dramatic choices will further its interest or influence the US.

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Implications

Taiwan has so far shown no inclination to abandon its quiet diplomacy in dealing with the US, and opponents of the low key approach have no significant influence. Taiwan's decision to treat the announcement favorably reflects the leadership's concern that it be seen as successfully managing the US connection. In fact, since mid-1981 Taiwan has portrayed the US leadership favorably, stressing Washington's anti-Soviet stance and, perhaps most importantly for Taipei, recording the problems in US-China relations. In doing so, President Chiang has averred repeatedly that the US is concerned about Taiwan's future and has thereby positioned himself well to picture the FX decision in a favorable light. Taiwan is also pleased with what it perceives as other favorable trends in the US relationship that provide a cushion for its failure to acquire the FX.

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Despite its acceptance of the arms sale decision—some officials reportedly had feared that the US might halt all sales to Taiwan under pressure from Beijing—Taiwan is still not convinced of the long—term durability of its relations with Washington and, in particular, of the reliability of the US as an arms supplier. Thus, Taiwan will continue to press the US hard on a number of bilateral issues, as it seeks consistently to reassure itself—and its populace—about relations with Washington. Chiang wants to put US—Taiwan relations on the firmest footing possible. He apparently views the term of the current administration as the best time to establish the precedents and interpretations of the Taiwan Relations Act. The arms sale decision will not change this policy.

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